

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WILLIAM M. SHIPP.

OF MECKLENBURG.

SECOND DISTRICT.

FOR THE 42D CONGRESS.

L. W. HUMPHREY.

OF WAYNE.

## Horticultural Fair.

We hope our people have not lost sight of the fact that the First Fair of the Carolina Horticultural Society will be held in this city on the 11th of August next. We expect that the exhibition of flowers, fruit, wine, vegetables, plants, &c., &c., will be very spirited. We have the assurance of one gentleman that he will be prepared to exhibit ten varieties of pears and several of apples. Mr. Newbury, of the Roseville Gardens, Magnolia, will contest with other florists in his special department.

Ample arrangements will be made for exhibitors here, and for transportation of their articles. Due announcement will be made thereof.

## Major Stanton Gales.

Major Gales delivered the Annual Address at the recent Commencement at Trinity College. We are not surprised to learn that his effort on the occasion is spoken of in the very highest terms, as having given the greatest satisfaction to those who had the pleasure of hearing him.

Major Gales is one of the most brilliant writers and eloquent speakers in the State. Long connected with the press, he has done much to give it character in North Carolina. The readers of the JOURNAL will not soon forget the sparkling letters of "Dot" with which they have been favored since the author's retirement from editorial life. We regret that the nature of his present business deprives them of the pleasure which his brilliancy, humor and sarcasm afforded. Their disappointment, however, is counterbalanced by the joys of the victims of his wit.

Major Gales has made as much reputation in his important official connection with the North Carolina Home Insurance Company as he did in the Editorial Sphere, and in all his other responsible relations of life, civil and military.

It gives us pleasure to make the following extracts from the Raleigh *Episcopal Methodist* in reference to Major Gales' address at Trinity College:

At 3 o'clock p. m. the address to the Literary Society was delivered by Maj. Stanton Gales, of Raleigh. Scarcely anything could have been more appropriate, better conceived, or more eloquently delivered. The audience was very large, but everybody was intensely interested and delighted. It was one of those rare hours when the speaker and the audience are in perfect harmony and together feel the glow of patriotism, the charm of power and the thrill of glory. The success of the hour was complete. The address was a scholarly production and placed Maj. Gales in the front rank of literary speakers. Major Gales' impressive address, in delivering the address to the graduates, was brilliant, and could be equaled only by himself.

Address of the Conservative Executive Committee.

We lay before our readers this morning the address of the Central Conservative Executive Committee to the people of North Carolina. It is a timely document, in perfect keeping with the character of the distinguished gentlemen who constitute the Committee, and portrays to our people in plain, truthful language the situation in which they are placed. We wish that it could be brought to the consideration of every voter in the State. No man, no matter what may be his color or his political affiliations, who really desires to promote the honor and welfare of North Carolina, can fail to be impressed with the truth and force of the statements and suggestions of this admirable address.

We especially commend the address in counseling "peace, quiet, forbearance and obedience to the law of the land." This advice is entirely in accord with that at all times given in the columns of the JOURNAL.

We are sorry to see that it does not accord with the action of the Radical party, and that nothing is further from its wishes than "peace, quiet, forbearance and obedience to the law of the land." The notes of preparation for war come to us every day. Our last telegram informs us that the Governor has declared the county of Caswell to be in insurrection, although there has been perfect quiet there for two months.

The Newbern Times brings to us the proclamation of Col. Clarke, who announces that "for the third time he has girded on the sword," and in reference to the man whom he goes out to fight asks, "Does not every ingenious heart cry out 'bring forth the men that do these things that we may slay them?' heat the furnace to seven-fold redness that they may be quickly consumed," and this, too, in spite of the fact that he declares "the smoke of no enemy's camp rises in our borders; the tramp of no hostile war horse shakes our soil."

In view of these and other facts relative to the military movement of Governor Holden and his master, John Pool, the Committee may well ask "what does it mean," and the people, also, may well seek to know what all these things portend.

The position of the Conservative people of the State upon this question is well ascertained. They are for peace, for quiet, for obedience to law. We desire no war of any kind, least of all do we desire a civil war. The Conservative party is peace. The Radical party is war. Let the people at the coming election say whether they desire time to retrieve their broken fortunes and to educate their children, or whether they desire to be plunged into merciless war.

## Brig. Gen. Dockery and the Fifteenth Amendment.

We were somewhat amused at Brigadier General Dockery's efforts to convince the negroes of this city the other evening that his congressional record was fully up to the party requirements upon the Fifteenth Amendment. He spoke of his constant

attention to his duties, his invariable presence upon the discussions and votes upon all important party measures. He assured them upon all the questions touching the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the numerous votes in relation thereto, that he was present and recorded his name in favor of that measure, *save one*. He talked considerably about the various shapes in which the measure was presented, and related at some length the different steps through which it passed, always with the assurance that he was present all the time and voted for this "great measure for human rights," *save one*. The longer he talked about it the more uncertain he left his hearers as to the one occasion upon which he was absent, except that they were left to understand, if any thing could be understood in the muddle which he stirred up, that it was an unimportant side issue upon which he had failed to vote. And he appealed to the official documents, with much show of confidence, which he threw with force upon the stand, taking care, however, not to unloose the fastenings with which they were carefully bound.

We have examined the record for ourselves to see what hidden meaning there was in the ominous "save one" to which he so lugubriously referred in his speech. We confess to a little surprise in finding that "save one" was nothing more nor less than the final vote upon the adoption of the amendment. Upon that vote Brigadier General Dockery was absent, and so far as his voice went this "great measure of human rights" would not have been incorporated in the fundamental law of the land.

The vote upon the final passage of the Fifteenth Amendment is to be found in Part Third of the Congressional Globe, Third Session, Fortieth Congress. We have the volume, and it can be inspected by any one desiring to inform themselves in regard to the vote of Brigadier General Dockery.

We have no quarrel with that gentleman in regard to his notable absence upon that occasion, but some of his constituents may have been involved, and they have the right to demand that their public servant should have assisted in the final adoption of a measure which they regard as the most important which has ever engaged the attention of Congress, "save one," and that was the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, which Brigadier General Dockery must have been most violently opposed to, if well authenticated statements of his action in a meeting in his county, very shortly after the surrender, in which he offered resolutions appealing for remuneration for his slaves, be correct. We leave these questions to be settled by the Third Brigadier General Dockery and his negro constituents at the ballot box.

## TO THE CONSERVATIVE VOTERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Your Executive Committee, instructed by the District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress if the nominee of the Convention should decline, have tendered that honor to me. Urged by numerous friends, and concurring with the almost unanimous opinion of the Party that a candidate should enter the field at once, I have accepted it.

I have never before been a candidate for popular favors, but I have never failed to contribute my mite towards the advancement of my party, when called upon, and shall not do so now. There is not sufficient time between this and the day of election to canvass the entire District, and therefore I must appeal to you and the county candidates to do what the exigencies of the occasion demand, but shall devote every working day to the cause.

It is confidently believed that your candidate can be elected if you will poll your full strength, and, surely, if there ever was a time when that duty was imperative, now is the time. Success is important now to the State and to your party than it can be to any candidate.

You are threatened with civil war, or an attempt to stifle your liberties by the Governor of the State, who, under the pretence of suppressing lawlessness, is himself violating the law which he has sworn to uphold. It is the crowning act of one, whose administration has been one long sustained orgie of profligacy and wild extravagance, during which the resources of the State have been squandered by thieves and political comorants; her credit has become a thing to be spit upon, and her bonds are treated as waste-paper. If a contemplation of the degradation and ruin inflicted upon you by the Republican party, and which will continue if they remain in power, does not rouse you to an effort to free yourselves from it, then, indeed, have you parted with your liberties. Former defeats may have depressed you, but remember that refraining from the exercise of your rights as freemen at the polls is not the way to secure those rights.

My opponent, Mr. Dockery, expresses a feeble opposition to arming the militia in this District, but he intimates that there is necessity for it elsewhere in the State, and he has been appointed a Brigadier General in this army which is to awe you into submission. "Actions speak louder than words." I have not the space to discuss his record, but, as a leader of the party that has outraged the people of North Carolina, he must bear his share of the odium, from which no expression of opposition or dissent now used by him can save him. The people will bear quietly their grievances until relieved of them by the ballot, but they will remember the

authors of their wrongs and visit them with scorn and execration.

I trust, fellow-citizens, that you feel the importance of a full vote of your Party, and will give it in this election, and, so trusting, will cheerfully abide the result.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED M. WADDELL.

## The Election, Form of Ticket.

It is necessary that candidates and others having in charge the printing or writing of tickets should be particular to see that they conform to the requirements of the law. We quote the following from "An Act Concerning Election and Registration in the Year A. D. 1870":

Sec. 14. All the officers whose election is ordered by the first section of this act shall be voted for on one ballot, either written or printed. This ticket, then, must contain the names of the candidates for Attorney General, member of Congress, the names of the candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives, and all the candidates for county officers, to wit: Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, five Commissioners, Coroner and Sheriff. It is important that this legal form shall be complied with, and in each county some one person or an active committee should attend to this matter without delay.

## Colonel A. S. Waddell.

This gentleman, by the action of the Executive Committee, has become the standard-bearer of the Conservative Party in the Third Congressional District. While the necessity that caused Colonel Dockery to decline is to be regretted, we heartily congratulate our friends throughout the District upon the selection of a candidate so thoroughly qualified for the position for which he has been nominated.

With a Conservative candidate in the field "Brig. Gen." Dockery will find that the complexion of affairs has changed very much, and instead of having as an opponent a man whom he may treat with the contempt he exhibited toward his colored friends in Wilmington, last week, when they desired to discuss the points at issue between them, he will find that he has an opponent who, at the very outset, announces a determination to hold him to his due share of the responsibility for the ruin that stares us in the face and who will carry out that determination at all hazards. Col. WADDELL has gone into the campaign with great earnestness. He has already announced appointments to speak, covering the whole time up to the first of August, and on yesterday evening left the city on his way to Jonesboro, so as to meet the redoubtable "Brig. Gen." to-day. The zeal with which Col. WADDELL has entered the canvass gives hopeful earnest of a favorable result.

## Party Organization.

It will be difficult for the Conservatives to obtain a crowning victory in North Carolina without thorough and efficient organization. If we are to be successful in August we must go to work to achieve victory, and not take it for granted that our opponents will be defeated, and that we have nothing to do but to divide the spoils. Let us win the victory and discuss its results afterwards.

It is the height of folly to shut our eyes to the advantages which the Radical party have in the canvass. They have the patronage of the National and State governments. Not only are the public funds misapplied to aid the party, but the office-holders are compelled to contribute to the general success upon the pain of losing their places.

Then, too, in those counties, comprising at least two-thirds of the entire number, in which the Radicals have control, the registration and voting are, in almost every instance, under the control of ignorant and desperate partisans, ready to do anything, no matter how scandalous, to carry the election.

We also have in this State seventy thousand colored voters, few of whom are open to the appeals of reason; who carry their prejudices to the ballot-box, and being, for the greater part, without property, are not influenced by the recklessness and corruption with which the substance of the State has been wasted and the burdens of the tax payers increased. These will continue, for a time, to go in a solid body against us.

These are the disadvantages under which we labor, and they should be calmly considered when we are contemplating our advantages in making our attack. The administration of Governor Holden is, indeed, falling to pieces from weakness and corruption. The Legislature has increased our debt from seventeen to thirty-four millions of dollars, not counting several more millions declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In the meantime, and all are now languishing from the ruined condition of the public credit.

Add to this the fact that the Governor has declared war against his own State, and in violation of law is raising regiments of State Troops at a ruinous expense to the people, for no other purpose than to awe them into submission and to secure the continued ascendancy of his corrupt party and profligate partisans, and we have the strongest incentives to hope and to contend for success.

As powerful as are the incentives to compel the people of North Carolina to overthrow the party which is rapidly bringing about their ruin, it can only be done by uniting our efforts. As just as our cause may be, and as imperative as may be the demands of victory, we cannot afford to fritter away our strength upon local questions and personal preferences. Too many men are taking it for granted that the abuses and corruptions of the Radical party will work their defeat without the proper efforts and organization upon our part, and in some counties this fact is jeopardizing our success and may cause our defeat. It is no time now for men to insist upon their own or the claims of their personal friends. There is too much at stake to hazard the result by petty local and personal differences. All the deserving men cannot be selected as can-

didates; nor can all who offer, or are urged by friends, be taken. Some must give way. There must be a sacrifice of aspirations and preferences. There must be unity, good feeling and earnest and enthusiastic support of the choice of a majority. We must go into this canvass for North Carolina. We must forget that we once differed politically; we must forget that we were old Whigs or old Democrats, or that we were Secessionists or Union men. We must recollect only that we are North Carolinians. We must sink all other considerations in our duty to our State.

To accomplish this we must abide by the result of our County, District and State Conventions. We must support their nominees, whether they are our preferences or not. Let us urge the nomination of our friends before these Conventions with all our energy. It is honorable to contend among friends for the preference of those whose promotion we have at heart. But when the struggle goes beyond and in opposition to the decision of Conventions, it becomes not only ruinous but dishonorable. If Conservative success is prevented in the August election by the obstinate and suicidal policy of running independent candidates against those regularly nominated, we trust that the authors and promoters of such a course, and in view of the consequences of defeat, such criminal recklessness, will never be forgotten, but marked for all time to come as the cause of a great public calamity.

In every political organization the will of a majority of its members must constitute the rule of action, or it will lack the concert of purpose necessary to success; or it must make the will of a minority its law. This will can be definitely ascertained only through the machinery of mass meetings or conventions in some shape. It is plain, then, that no man can claim to be a member of a party who defies the duly expressed will of that party. This is as true as to the candidates as it is to the principles of a party. It follows, then, that all independent candidates and their supporters, where a party has put forward regular candidates, can be regarded only as disorganizers and enemies. No man can be considered a true Conservative who puts himself in opposition to the regular nominees.

By proper organization, by discipline, by earnest effort, victory is in our grasp. We must not, we cannot, afford to lose it by divisions and dissensions upon minor questions. We must form a line of battle, and march forward in solid phalanx to assured victory.

NEW MOVEMENT MEETING LAST NIGHT.—SIX EIGHTS AND NO SPEECHES.—The following portion of the Radical party, being there to duty called by the head rascals, met last night at the City Hall, to discuss what we don't know, but at any rate not what they had intended to do.

Also a portion of the non-bellied Radicals, having been secretly notified, were in attendance, for a purpose, which they certainly succeeded in effecting. These were led by Bourke, Miller and others.

The meeting was called to order by G. M. Arnold, who, after the officers were seated, soon declared himself opposed to general amnesty and did not believe in giving men a chance to get in power who still entertained the principles of 1861.

Arnold was constantly interrupted, until, he had been speaking about ten minutes, a fight between a Federal soldier and a XVII amendment, created such a disturbance as to effectually prevent any one being heard.

Wm. McLaurin then attempted to speak but was also interrupted by fight No. 2. Joe Hill tried to talk, but fight No. 3 came on and shut him up.

At this point, and afterwards, the confusion was indescribable. At least twenty men were trying to speak while alternate groans and cheers, hisses and hurrahs were kept up by the opposing factions until the adjournment. During this interval three more fights occurred and one man was thrown headlong from the stage. Nothing but the fact that the pressure of the crowd kept the combatants from using their fists, prevented a severe general fight.

The disturbance was caused by the refusal of the bolting faction to permit a joint discussion, so we are told.

The Dockery crowd then declared there should be no speaking, and hence great yelling, confusion, &c.

After the sixth fight, we say it in order to do justice to the gullible policemen, three of those worthless charged bravely up to the stage, and then, like the King of France's army, we recollect reading about in our nursery days, charged back again. The meeting finally adjourned in grand disorder, having literally done nothing the whole evening except to fight and quarrel.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION.—The meeting of the Conservatives of the 14th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Columbus and Bladen, which was held at Brown Marsh, on last Saturday, nominated Mr. John D. Currie for the Senate.

This is considered, on all hands, as an excellent selection. Mr. Currie is a young man of position and of ability; a graduate of Chapel Hill, and a lawyer of much promise. He will accept, we understand, and will enter into the contest at once, and we believe that he will be elected. Surely, the people of Bladen and Columbus can not long hesitate between Mr. Currie and such a man as Flavel W. Foster, the Radical nominee.

## Brown Marsh, July 11th, 1870.

Dear Journal:—The Radical Convention for the 14th Senatorial District, composed of Bladen and Columbus counties, met at this place, on Saturday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate. The meeting was so very thin that it hardly made a shadow. The irrepressible F. W. Foster was present and frisked about in his peculiar clock-peddler style. He finally enticed one A. T. Shaw (white) and six negroes out of the bushes and nominated himself and put off to Abbotsburg, leaving several of his sable delegates waiting in blissful ignorance till twilight for the show to come off. I understand he is to let them know to-day (Monday) whether he will accept or not.

## Judge Shipps.

Judge SHIPPS, Conservative candidate for Attorney General, is on an extended canvass in the Western counties of the State. He commenced the campaign in Wilkes county.

## North Carolina Railroad.

We publish for the benefit of the many Stockholders who are readers of the JOURNAL, the report of President SHIPPS of the North Carolina Railroad. Major SHIPPS is a success as a railroad man, and a miserable failure as a politician. It is a great pity that he should affect the one at the expense of the other, thus tending to deprive the people of his talents in a field in which he can be of great service to North Carolina. We trust, however, that the evidence given in the report of his success in the management of the North Carolina Railroad, in addition to the evils which his election will entail, will induce the people of Guilford and Alamance to compel him to give his undivided attention to the North Carolina Railroad.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has declared another county of his State under martial law. Cannot a step be put to this great disorganizer?—N. Y. Herald.

Yes. The people of North Carolina will declare for peace at the ballot box in August, and little more will be heard from our present irrepressible Governor.

## Registration.

The Attorney General has published the following "supplemental opinion" in regard to Registration. He is getting the question in such a muddle that it may be well for all voters to register to be certain that they are on the safe side. But when the Radical "powers that be" make no provision for such a contingency we do not see what voters are to do. The supplemental opinion is as follows:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., July 15th, 1870.

To the Commissioners thereof:

It is hereby declared that last registration, in which no changes are made in the boundaries as to voting places, a new registration will be required.

Respectfully,

L. P. O'LEA, Attorney General.

## President's Report.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, C. O. R. R. Co., Company's Shops, July 1, 1870.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you, and through you to the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the following report of the operations of the road during the fiscal year ending 31st May, 1870:

Receipts from all sources \$720,292 40  
Total expense of operating the road \$254,124 31  
Leaving net profit over all operating expenses \$466,168 09

## NET PROFIT OVER ALL EXPENSES.

The Secretary's statement above the profit over ordinary and extraordinary expenses, net of all taxes, is \$466,168 09. On a close audit of the books, it is found that the net profit is \$466,168 09.

The balance, \$466,168 09, was paid towards the old debt.

## SHOWING THE INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

The total receipts for the year from all sources have been \$720,292 40, as compared with last year, which was \$62,095 07. The increase is shown to be from—

Passengers \$37,665 57  
Freight \$10,925 52  
Amount due to Government \$1,036 28  
Miscellaneous \$1,117 52  
Less minor losses \$18,032 51  
Leaving as above \$466,168 09

## DECREASE OF EXPENSES COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

The total decrease in expenses as compared with last year has been \$3,521 84.

The total debt as reported at the last annual meeting was \$677,859 01.

Present debt of the Company \$782,305 50  
Take from this the assets on hand \$213,600 50  
And it leaves a debt of \$568,705 00.

ASSETS.

The above assets of \$213,600 50 consist of the following:—  
Mortgages \$152,576 33  
Amount due from agents, other companies and individuals \$5,216 55  
Amount on freight exchanges \$1,819 10  
Amount due to Government \$1,036 28  
P. O. Department \$3,571 73  
Amount due bills receivable and so forth \$6,955 88  
Amount supplies on hand \$2,013 81  
Total \$213,600 50

## MORTGAGE.

Amount of Bonds issued under the Mortgage \$707,500 00  
Amount of Bonds on hand paid for by the sinking fund \$217,000 00  
Amount of Bonds on hand of the National Government \$292,500 00  
Total \$707,500 00

## SINKING FUND.

The Company has paid during the year to the Trustee, in five year Bonds, \$45,000 00.  
In ten year Bonds, \$30,000 00.  
And in twenty year Bonds, \$500 00.

Making \$75,500 00.

## OLD DEBT.

The amount due at the end of last fiscal year on the loan of 1867, which is just due, was \$35,000 00.  
Paid the present year on this debt, \$30,000 00.

Leaving a balance due of \$5,000 00.

The books of the Company show that the increase from all sources for the last five years has been gradual but sure, while the expenses of the Company have decreased.

## COMPARISON BETWEEN THE YEAR 1868 AND 1870.

In the President's report of 1868, he puts down the net profits over ordinary and extraordinary expenses as \$174,915 45. The net profits for the year 1870, over ordinary and extraordinary expenses are \$466,168 09. Not profits in 1868 over ordinary and extraordinary, was \$174,915 45.

Making an increase this year over 1868 of \$291,252 64.

double the income of your road, and enable you in a few years to pay off the bonds that it may be necessary to issue to meet the debt caused by this purchase.

Your obedient servant,  
W. A. SMITH, President.

## From the Raleigh Sentinel.

To the People of North Carolina.

When the last Legislature was about to adjourn, the Conservative and Democratic members thereof issued a brief address to the people of North Carolina, in which they set forth the principles of their platform, and so unexceptionable in its character, that the severest partisan scrutiny has not hitherto been able to point out any part of it to which just exception can be taken.

Among other things, it counselled, under all circumstances, obedience to the laws of the land and opposition to violence of every kind and description; and that a redress of grievances was to be properly sought by the people in a change of public sentiment, by the political party, the peaceful means of the ballot-box only.

That address has been sanctioned and adopted by thousands of our people in primary assemblies, and may be fairly taken as the exponent of the views of the great mass of the who oppose the political party now in power in the State.

That the opponents of the party now in power have acted up to these professions cannot be truthfully gainsayed. Acts of lawless violence, it is true, have occasionally been committed, but these have been confined to a number of the political party in the State. They have been owing in a great degree to the state of the times and society in which we live, and doubtless, in no small degree to the misgovernment under which our people have suffered and yet suffer.

With an inefficient State government, known to be wasteful, extravagant and profuse of the public money, beyond the measure of anything hitherto known in the State, enforcing systems and amounts of taxation, and calling for the military force of a large body of armed men, and with no returning benefits to the people, to their credit be it said that they have generally remained quiet and obedient to the laws and constituted authorities, and have never been more so than in the last campaign past.

Notwithstanding this, to the great surprise of many, the Governor of the State, acting as we believe, under evil counsels and for sinister purposes, has thought proper lately to order the enrolling, equipping and calling into active military service of a large body of armed men, and to resist to that authority in any part of the State, and we cannot and do not believe that armed men, and especially in such numbers, are needed for any such purpose.

Martial law to be virtually declared, the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended and the person and property of every citizen placed at the mercy of armed men, clothed with power and having no inclination to respect the rights of others? From what quarter does the Governor derive authority to do this? Hitherto there has been no resistance to that authority in any part of the State, and we cannot and do not believe that armed men, and especially in such numbers, are needed for any such purpose.

But, by what authority of law, we beg to ask, does our Governor do these things? We are not aware of any. And if he violates the law how can he expect others to observe it?

In every point of view this grand military movement is mischievous. It will entail an enormous expense upon our already overtaxed people, and instead of preserving will seriously endanger the public peace. In a word, it is such an assumption of power, which, in better days, no Governor of the State would have dared to assume. The time, too, is most inopportune. An important election is near at hand. It is more than suspected that these armed men are to be used in some way to overawe the people and control the coming elections. We do not undertake to assert that such is the case, though it is believed by many of the best and most orderly citizens of the State to be so, and many circumstances are coming to light day after day indicating some such design. But, in fact, no such wicked design exists on the part of these high in authority, what guaranty will the people have that their rights will be respected by the soldiery in command, and by the rank and file of such a force composed, as it will be, in a great degree, of the very worst material in the State?

We submit these matters to the calm consideration of the people of the State. We believe this military movement is fraught with danger to the peace and good order of the community, and that it endangers the rights and liberties of our people. We call, therefore, upon all reflecting men, of every party, creed and color, to refrain from doing before further mischief comes of it. We counsel no violence, but let the mischief-makers see and be made to know that the rights and liberties of a people are of more value than the mere ascendancy of a political party, or the prolonging of its warring power.

To our own political friends especially in these trying times we would again counsel peace, quiet, forbearance and obedience to the law of the land. Let no provocation, if it can possibly be avoided, drive you into any violent measures to redress your wrongs. The peaceful means of the ballot box is yours, and if exercised as it should be they will afford ample redress for the grievances under which you now labor. These means you have a right to exercise, quietly but freely and independently, and we trust that you will not fail to do so, unawed by the frowns of power, and unmoved by its threats. If this is done, we think you may confidently rely on success at the coming election, and thereby secure a restoration at no distant date of peace, good order and a greater state of prosperity to the people of the State.

THOMAS BRAGO, Chairman Com. Ex. Com.  
M. A. HARRISON,  
A. S. MEHRMANN,  
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,  
C. M. BUSBEE,  
J. H. MOORE,  
J. O. DECATTER,  
J. J. LITCHFIELD.

## Fred. Douglass for Congress.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Express, radical, comes out squarely